INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

Developing Countries' Regional Trade Agreements: Overview and Relation to U.S. Trade

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Executive Summary

This paper presents and analyzes the regional trade agreement (RTA) landscape in fifteen advanced developing countries[1]and the trade patterns between these developing countries and its RTA partners, as well as the United States. Additionally, the paper examines the differences in tariff rates faced by RTA partners and the United States. A summary of the main findings are below.

- As of June 2010, the 15 developing countries studied here were party to 75 unique regional trade agreements, providing preferential market access opportunities to over 100 countries. Chile is party to the most number of agreements (17 RTAs), while Saudi Arabia is party to the fewest (two). The United States is currently party to 11 Free Trade Agreements (FTA), providing preferential market access opportunities to 17 countries.

- Imports from the developing countries' RTA partners accounted for varying levels of its total imports. Chile's RTA partners accounted for the largest share of total imports at 90 percent, while Saudi Arabia's RTA partners accounted for the lowest share at 7 percent. By comparison, the United States' share of these 15 developing countries' total imports ranged from 28 percent (Colombia) to 3 percent (Vietnam). The United States accounted for 10 percent or less of total imports in 10 out of the 15 developing countries analyzed.

- The United States accounted for a larger share of the import market than all RTA partners combined in two countries: Colombia and Saudi Arabia. However, the United States accounted for a larger share of the import market than RTA partners in multiple developing countries in six sectors, including publishing industries, crop protection, and machinery manufacturing.

- United States generally performed better in terms of its share of a country's import market in the majority of its FTA partners than it did in the 15 developing countries studied here. The United States accounts for at least 50 percent of Honduras, Canada, and Mexico's total imports. The United States accounted for less than 10 percent of total imports in 4 out of its 17 FTA partners. When looking on a sector-specific basis, the United States' average import share in all of its 17 FTA partners was greater across all sectors than the United States' average import share in all of the 15 growing developing countries.

- While the scope of market access provided through the 15 developing countries' RTAs varies, the margin of preference-- the difference between the RTA preferential tariff and the country's MFN tariff-- that RTA partner exports face can be significant. With the exception of Chile, the United States faces a higher tariff on average in the 15 developing countries than the tariffs faced by the developing countries' RTA partners.

[1] Classification based on self designation in the World Trade Organization.

1. Introduction

In support of President Obama's National Export Initiative (NEI) and its goal of doubling U.S. exports in 2015, the United States will place emphasis on exporting to a number of advanced and growing developing countries. These developing countries have entered into a number of regional trade agreements (RTA) with other countries, providing its RTA partners with preferential access to its import markets. As developing countries continue to maintain and expand its RTAs, the United States will face disadvantaged market access prospects, which could negatively impact U.S. exports. As the United States prepares to promote exports to growing developing countries under the NEI, a better understanding of the details and impact of these developing countries' RTAs will enable more informed estimates of its effect on U.S. exports.

Fifteen growing developing countries -- Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam-- offer enormous potential for U.S. exporters. These 15 countries accounted for 21 percent of total U.S. goods exports on annual average from 2006 and 2008. In comparison, goods exports from the United States to its 17 current free trade agreement partners, including its NAFTA partners, accounted for 40 percent of total annual average U.S. goods exports for the same period.[2] Together, the 15 developing countries imported from the world an annual average of over $2.7 trillion from 2006 to 2008. On average, imports from the United States accounted for 8 percent ($230 million) of the developing countries' total imports, while imports from the developing countries' RTA partners accounted for 31 percent ($870 million).

This paper provides a snapshot (based on an annual average of 2006-2008 goods trade) of the 15 countries' imports from its RTA partners and the United States. The trade patterns among the developing countries and its RTA partners may be explained in part by the presence of preferential market access agreements; however, there are other factors that influence trading patterns, particularly proximity, historical linkages, and supply chain structures. This paper does not try to address the underlying cause of the import shares of the RTA partners or of the United States, but merely attempts to offer a better understanding of advanced developing countries' current trade landscape. Future analysis can be undertaken to more rigorously examine the impact of preferential market access from these RTAs on trade patterns, controlling for other important factors that affect trade.

[2] Trade patterns were calculated using a three year average from 2006 to 2008 despite all regional trade agreements covered in this paper not being in force during the full three year time period. U.S. exports to Chile are included in both figures.

2. Developing Country RTAs

Each of the 15 developing countries has undertaken a varying number of RTAs. (See Annex 1, Table A-1 for a full list of all RTAs that the developing countries have undertaken.[3]) These agreements are of different types, including customs unions (CU), free trade agreements (FTA), and preferential trade agreements (PTAs).[4] Customs unions create a common customs territory, eliminating barriers on most trade among member countries and maintaining a common external tariff. FTAs eliminate tariffs on most trade among the parties, but implement no common external tariff. PTAs reduce or eliminate barriers on some subset of trade among the parties, implement no common external tariff and, as defined by the WTO, can only exist between two or more developing countries. Customs unions typically provide the most preferential market access, followed by free trade agreements and preferential trade agreements.

Table 1: Developing Countries' RTA Partner Countries

Developing Countries	*Number of Countries*
Egypt	48
Chile	36
Turkey	35
Korea	22
Brazil	21
China	20
South Africa	17
India	16
Saudi Arabia	16
Malaysia	14
Indonesia	13
Thailand	13
Vietnam	13
Russia	11
Colombia	10

All of three types of RTAs can either be bilateral arrangements or agreements among multiple countries. Because a significant portion of these RTAs are regional or among multiple parties, the number of partner countries that the 15 developing markets have agreements with is much larger than the number of agreements.[5] Egypt has an RTA with 48 countries, while Colombia has preferential arrangements with 10 countries. As a result of the multi-party agreements, a country like Saudi Arabia which is party to two RTAs has preferential arrangements with 16 countries. (See Table 1.)

Free trade agreements (FTAs) and customs unions (CU) are the primary means by which these developing countries have offered preferential access to its partner markets. For most countries

[3] The list of RTAs is based on the WTO's Regional Trade Agreement database, which includes agreements notified to the WTO that are currently in force as of June 2010. The inclusion of a preferential trade agreement as an RTA for the purpose of this analysis is based solely on its designation as such by the participating countries and should not be construed as an evaluation of any agreement's legal standing under GATT 1994 Article XXIV.

[4] The classifications between CU, FTA and PTA are from the WTO Regional Trade Agreements database. A *customs union* is defined in Paragraph 8(a) of Article XXIV of GATT 1994 as "the substitution of a single customs territory for two or more customs territories, so that (i) duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce…are eliminated with respect to substantially all the trade between the constituent territories of the union or at least with respect to substantially all the trade in products originating in such territories, and…substantially the same duties and other regulations of commerce are applied by each of the members of the union to the trade of territories not included in the union." A *free trade agreement* is defined in Paragraph 8b of Article XXIV of GATT 1994 as "a group of two or more customs territories in which the duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce…are eliminated on substantially all the trade between the constituent territories in products originating in such territories." A *preferential trade agreement* is defined in paragraph 2(c) of the Enabling Clause as a "regional or global arrangements entered into amongst less-developed contracting parties for the mutual reduction or elimination of tariffs and, in accordance with criteria or conditions which may be prescribed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, for the mutual reduction or elimination of non-tariff measures, on products imported from one another."

[5] The Europe Union is counted as one country.

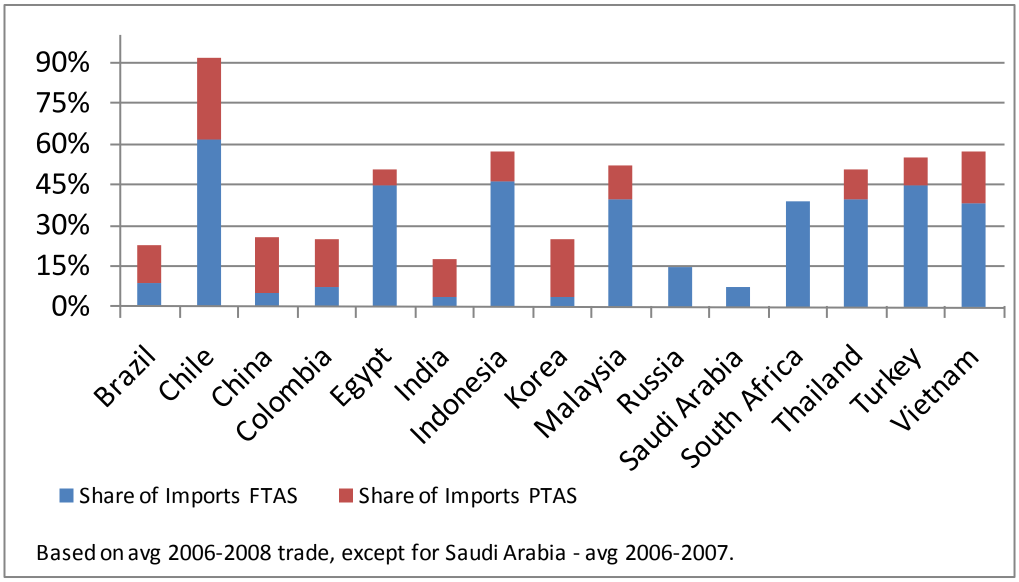
analyzed here, at least 50 percent of its preferential arrangements are custom unions or free trade agreements, while all of Saudi Arabia and South Africa's agreements are FTAs or CUs. Brazil, Korea, and China have made relatively more extensive use of preferential trade agreements (PTAs). The use of PTAs among some developing countries is noteworthy, as FTAs and CUs tend to provide more market access (through either the depth of commitments or through the scope of product coverage) than PTAs.

A large portion of the RTAs examined here are with other developing countries. All but two of the developing countries analyzed, Russia and South Africa, have RTAs with at least one other developing country represented in the analysis. Five countries --Brazil, Colombia, India, Russia, and Saudi Arabia-- do not have an RTA with a developed country. Of the fifteen developing countries studied, only Chile has an active FTA with the United States.[6] Among the ten countries that do have RTAs with developed countries, Chile has the most with nine agreements, while the other nine countries have fewer agreements with developed country partners (Egypt, South Africa, and Turkey each have four agreements, Korea and the ASEAN countries each have three, and China has one).

3. U.S. v. RTA Trade Shares in Developing Countries

Total trade from all RTA partners accounted for varying portions of the 15 developing markets' aggregate goods imports. On average between 2006 and 2008, over 90 percent of Chile's annual goods imports were from its RTA partner countries, including the United States. The share of Chile's imports from its RTA partners exceeds the other developing countries' import share from its RTA partners. The share of Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Egypt, and Turkey's imports from its respective RTA partners accounted for between 50 and 60 percent of its total imports, which is of note given that all six of these countries are party to a

Figure 1: Share of Developing Countries' Imports from RTAs



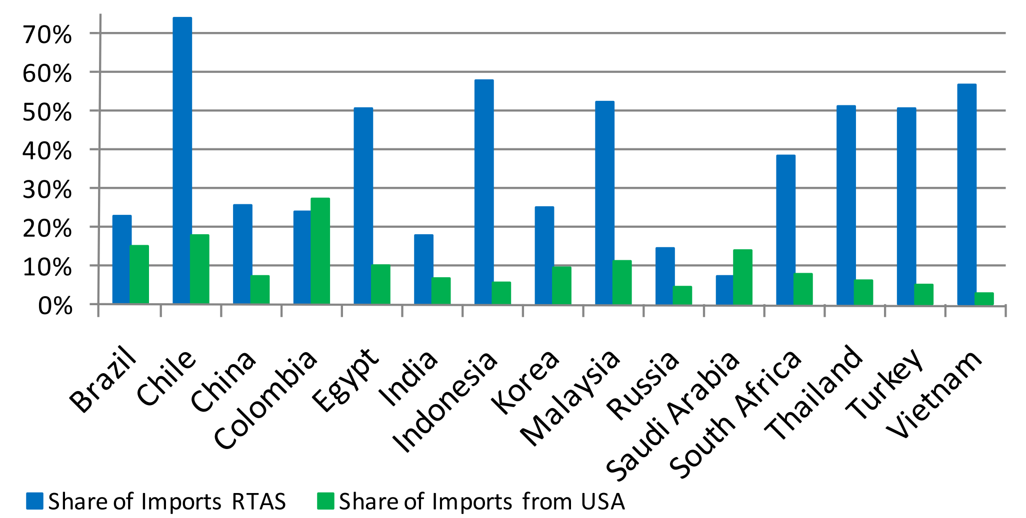
[6] The U.S. has completed free trade agreements with Colombia and Korea; however, the agreements have not been ratified by the U.S. Congress and are not in force.

major regional trading bloc either through a FTA (ASEAN, Pan-Arab FTA) or though a customs union (EU-Turkey).

For the remainder of the developing markets analyzed, less than half of its total imports come from all RTA partners, though its exact shares vary. The BRIC countries --Brazil, Russia, India, and China-- maintained some of the lowest shares of imports from RTA partners among the countries analyzed. China's share was the largest of the BRIC countries, with 26 percent of its total imports coming from RTA partners, followed by Brazil with 23 percent, India with 18 percent, and Russia with 15 percent. Saudi Arabia had the lowest share of its imports from RTA partners at 7 percent, despite having a regional-based customs union and FTA. (See Figure 1)

The studied countries' share of total imports from all RTA partners typically exceeds its share of imports from the United States. The United States' share of developing country imports ranged from 28 percent (Colombia) to 3 percent (Vietnam), based on annual average imports from 2006-2008. The United States' share of goods imports was greater than or equal to 10 percent for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Korea, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. The United States had a larger share of imports than all RTA partners in two countries: Saudi Arabia and Colombia. However, the United States did have a larger share of total imports than any individual RTA partner in four markets: Chile, Colombia, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia.

Figure 2: Share of Developing Countries' Imports from all RTAs and the U.S.



Based on avg 2006-2008 trade, except for Saudi Arabia - avg 2006-2007. Chile's RTA share excludes U.S.A

The discrepancy between trade shares accounted for by the United States and all RTA partners was particularly large in markets that have a number of RTA partners, such as Turkey and Egypt. Furthermore, for markets that had less than 50 percent of its imports from RTA countries, the United States' share tended to be larger. (See Figure 2)

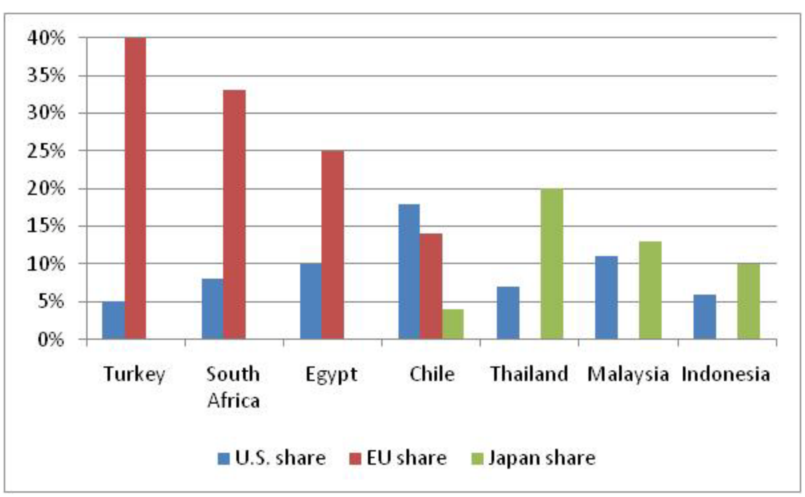
3.1. Trade Share by Sector

While the underperformance of the U.S. import share relative to that of all RTA partners was fairly consistent across countries, the United States did maintain a larger import share in certain sectors. Across the 15 developing countries, U.S. exports outperformed that of aggregate RTA trade in at least one sector in all but three markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Turkey. Sectors in which the United States accounted for a larger share of the import market than RTA partners in multiple developing countries included: Crop Production (NAICS 111), Machinery Manufacturing (333), Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339), Publishing Industries (511), Waste and Scrap (910), and Used or Second-Hand Merchandise (920). However, when sector import shares from all RTA partners are averaged across all 15 developing countries, these averages were higher than those of the United States across all sectors, except for Publishing Industries (511). In the publishing industries sector, the United States had an average annual import share of 26 percent in all 15 priority markets, compared to an average import share for all RTA countries of 18 percent. (See Annex 1, Table A-2 for a complete comparison of import shares by sector.)

4. United States v. Other Developed Countries' Trade Share in Developing Countries

The European Union (EU), Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand all have a regional trade agreement with at least one of the developing countries included in this analysis. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand's individual shares of its developing country RTA partner's imports were very small. As such, based upon annual average imports from 2006-2008, the United States maintained a greater import share than Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in all developing country markets. The situation, however, was very different when looking at how U.S. exports faired in comparison to those from the EU and Japan. The EU has RTAs with Chile, Egypt, South Africa, and Turkey. Japan has preferential agreements with Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Figure 3: Share of Developing Countries' Imports from U.S., EU, and Japan



For countries in which the United States does not have a preferential agreement, but the EU or Japan does, the EU or Japan respectively maintained a higher import share in that market than the United States with the exception of Chile. (See Figure 3 for more details). Chile is the only one of the studied countries with which the United States, EU, and Japan all have an RTA. In this case, the United

States accounted for a larger share of Chilean imports than either the EU or Japan individually.

5. Comparing the United States' Performance

Its useful to examine how U.S. exports are performing in the world and in countries with which the United States has a free trade agreement and compare that to countries where the U.S. has no such agreement. The United States currently has 11 free trade agreements in force with 17 partner countries. It should also be noted that while the United States does not maintain as many RTAs or have as many partners as some of the developing countries studied here, all of the United States' agreements are broad-ranging FTAs that provide duty free market access for nearly all or the vast majority of goods.

The United States accounted for a wide range of its FTA partners' import shares. Honduras, Canada, and Mexico all imported 50 percent or more of its total annual average imports from the United States from 2006-2008. The United States accounted for more than 10 percent of total imports in 13 of its FTA partner countries. When compared as a whole, the United States performed better in its FTA markets than in the non-FTA developing country markets. (See Table 2; developing countries without an FTA with the United States are highlighted in red.)

Table 2: U.S. Import Share in U.S. FTA and Growing Developing Countries

Countries in red do not have an FTA in force with the United States.

Country	US share of Total Imports	Country	US share of Total Imports
Honduras	54%	Malaysia	11%
Canada	54%	Korea	10%
Mexico	50%	Egypt	10%
Dominican Republic	41%	South Africa	8%
Costa Rica	39%	Bahrain	8%
Guatemala	37%	Thailand	7%
El Salvador	35%	India	7%
Colombia	28%	China	7%
Nicaragua	26%	Indonesia	6%
Peru	22%	Oman	6%
Chile	18%	Morocco	5%
Brazil	15%	Turkey	5%
Saudi Arabia	14%	Russia	5%
Israel	13%	Jordan	5%
Australia	13%	Vietnam	3%
Singapore	12%		

The United States' share of imports in almost all of its FTA markets exceeded the United States' share of total global imports. On average from 2006 to 2008, the United States accounted for 8 percent of total world imports. The United States' share of the advanced developing countries' total imports was below its share of total global imports in seven countries. Without taking into account country-specific factors, geography, and trade barriers, comparing the United States' import shares in the 15 developing countries to the United States' import share in its FTA markets and the world indicates that there is a potential for the United States to increase its share of the developing countries' imports.

5.1. Performance by Sector

When looking on a sector-specific basis, the United States' average import share in all of its 17 FTA partners was greater across all sectors than the United States' average import share in all of the growing developing countries. The United States' average import share for its FTA partners was more than 20 percentage points higher than its average import share in developing markets for the following sectors: Crop Production (110), Textile Mills (313), Paper Manufacturing (322), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (324), Mancinery Manufacturing (333), Computer and Electronic Products Manufacturing (334), and Used or Second Hand Merchandise (920). For five sectors, -- Forestry and Lodging (113), Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (114), Oil and Gas Extraction (211), Nonmetalic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327), and Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)-- United States had an average import share in its FTA markets of less than 15 percent. This compares to 25 sectors where the United States had an average import share of less than 15 percent among the growing developing countries analyzed. (See Annex 1, Table A-2 for complete comparison of import shares by sector.)

6. Preferential Tariffs v. MNF Tariffs

The RTAs undertaken by the 15 developing countries vary in terms of the scope and level of commitments. In terms of eliminating tariffs on goods, customs unions typically provide the deepest level of commitments by both eliminating tariffs between the parties, as well as harmonizing its external tariffs. The free and preferential trade agreements undertaken by the analyzed developing countries provide differing levels of tariff liberalization.[7] Some agreements, such as the Chile-China FTA and Thailand-New Zealand FTA, eliminate nearly all tariffs, effectively covering 100 percent of trade between the two countries. A number of agreements undertaken by the developing countries studied here cover between 70 and 80 percent of tariffs and trade, such as the EFTA-Egypt FTA. On the other end of the spectrum, the Chile-India PTA eliminates tariffs on 3 percent of products, which covers less than 1 percent of trade between the two countries. Many agreements, including the Chile-India PTA, reduce tariffs in lieu of completely eliminating them, which results in continued intra-RTA duty collection.

Regardless of the level of tariff elimination, the developing country RTA partners almost always have an advantage over the United States in terms of the tariffs imposed on its exports.[8] This margin of preference – the difference between the RTA preferential tariff and the country's MFN tariff – will vary across products and even among countries party to the same RTA.[9] With respect to the developing countries analyzed, the average and range of margins of preference that RTA partners maintain over the United States varies. Comparing the developing countries'

[7] Source: WTO Factual Presentations and Factual Abstracts

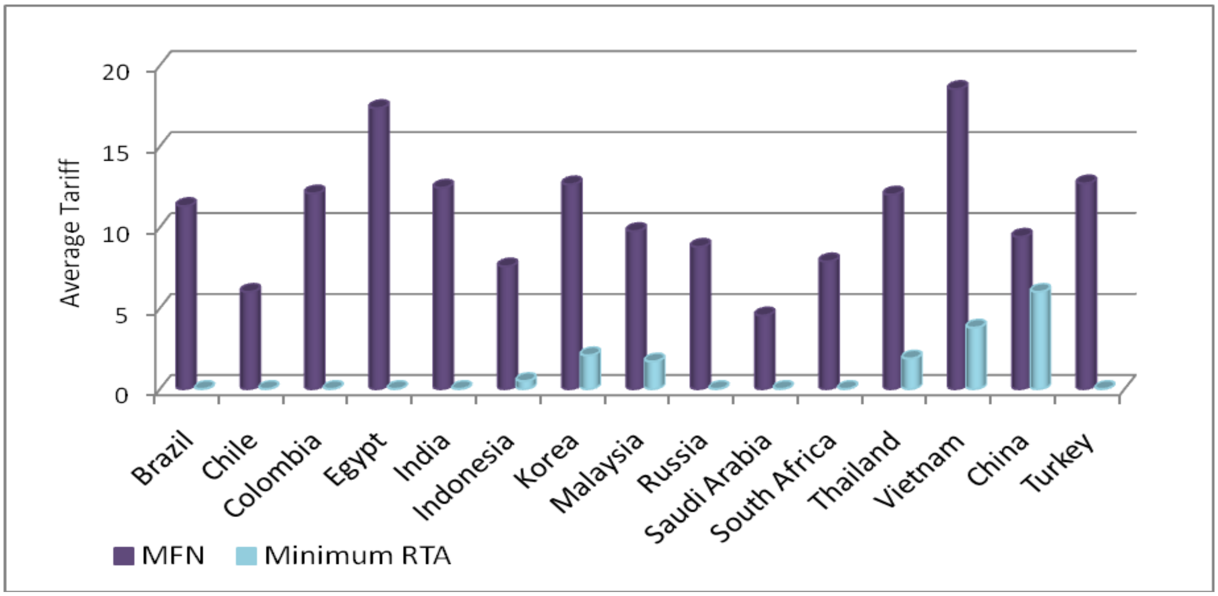
[8] This would only not be the case if the participant's MFN tariff is zero or the product in question is not subject to tariff reduction under the RTA.

[9] The margin of preference could be lower or high based on either the starting point from the MFN tariff or the level of commitment under the RTA. The lower the MFN tariff, the lower the possible margin of preference (i.e. with an MFN of 2 percent on a product, the margin of preference an RTA partner receives could never be higher than 2 percent.)

average MFN tariff (which the United States faces in all cases except Chile because of the U.S.-Chile FTA) and the average of all the minimum tariffs provided to any RTA partner provides a clear picture of the discrepancies between the tariffs facing the United States and the lowest tariff facing any RTA partner (i.e. the minimum preferential tariff).[10] Data constraints limited calculations on the average tariff that each individual RTA partner faces to its developing country partners. (See figure 4)

In some cases, the average tariffs and the preferential tariff margins of individual sectors discussed below do not fully incorporate the RTA's final commitments if the preferential tariffs are still being reduced as part of the RTA's implementation. Thus the averages of the margins of preference should be considered a lower bound, as they may become even larger as the agreement becomes fully implemented.

Figure 4: MFN and Preferential Tariffs of Fifteen Growing Developing Countries



Concerning the analyzed countries, the most notable difference is the 17.3 percentage point margin of preference that exports from the League of Arab States and COMESA to Egypt have over exports from the United States. On the other hand, Chile's RTA partners could have a very small margin of preference over the United States, because under the U.S.-Chile FTA, the United States faces an average tariff of 0.1 percent, which does not incorporate the final commitments. With the exception of Chile, the United States faces a higher tariff on average in the 15 developing countries than the tariffs faced by the developing countries' RTA partners.

[10] For each developing country, analysis was completed to identify the minimum tariff provided to any RTA partner, and the average of that was taken to develop the average RTA tariff for all goods. Tariff averages are based on annual applied tariffs for 2006 to 2009 depending on availability. Source: WITS

The difference between the tariffs faced by the United States and the RTA partners is even more pronounced in certain sectors than when just examining the overall averages. For several sectors, the developing countries' RTA partners have a relatively large margin of preference over the MFN tariffs faced by the United States. For example in Vietnam, the margin of preference for at least one RTA partner is 34 percent in transportation equipment manufacturing. The margin of preference an RTA partner receives is also relatively high for apparel manufacturing in Russia (17 percent), primary metal manufacturing in Malaysia (19 percent), and food manufacturing in India (35 percent). However, for certain sectors, the tariff preference that RTA countries receive is less than for the overall average tariff. For example, for South Africa in the chemical manufacturing sector, the margin of preference for at least one RTA partner is 3 percent; this compares with a margin of preference of 8 percent on average for all goods coming from at least one RTA into South Africa.

7. Conclusions

Considerable policy attention is being paid to advanced and growing developing countries, which are sizable markets to which United States exports could potentially increase. This study serves to provide some insight into the preferential market access regimes maintained by 15 of these countries through its RTA linkages, with an eye towards gauging how these agreements may impact the United States. While the United States already exports billions of dollars worth of goods to each of these countries, U.S. import shares are typically smaller than those accounted for by RTA partners, indicating that these RTAs are potential limitations to U.S. export growth. While other factors in addition to RTAs affect U.S. exports and its share of developing countries' imports, the presence of preferential market access and margins of tarff preferences for RTA partners hinders the market access opportunties of U.S. exports to these developing country markets.

This paper lays the framework for future analysis on the direct impact of developing countries' regional trade agreements on U.S. exports and market shares. This assesment could be done by analzying the correlation between tariff preferences and trade patterns.

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Appendix

Table A-1: Developing Countries' Regional Trade Agreements

Brazil	**India**	**Thailand**
Latin American Integration Association	Afghanistan	ASEAN
Mercosur	Chile	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand
Mercosur- India	Mercosur	ASEAN-China
Protocol on Trade Negotiations	Singapore	ASEAN-Japan
Chile	South Asian Free Trade Agreement	Australia
Australia	Sri Lanka	Japan
Canada	**Indonesia**	Laos
China	ASEAN	New Zealand
Colombia	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand	**Turkey**
Costa Rica	ASEAN-China	Albania
El Salvador	ASEAN-Japan	Bosnia and Herzegovina
European Union	Japan	Croatia
European Free Trade Association	**Korea**	Economic Cooperation Organization
India	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement	Egypt
Japan	Chile	European Union
Korea	European Free Trade Association	European Free Trade Association
Latin American Integration Association	Protocol on Trade Negotiations	Georgia
Mexico	Singapore	Israel
Panama	**Malaysia**	Macedonia
Protocol on Trade Negotiations	ASEAN	Montenegro
Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand	Morocco
United States	ASEAN-China	Palestinian Authority
China	ASEAN-Japan	Protocol on Trade Negotiations
ASEAN- China	Japan	Syria
Asia Pacific Trade Agreement	Pakistan	Tunisia
Chile	**Russia**	**Vietnam**
Hong Kong	Armenia	ASEAN
Macao	Common Economic Zone	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand
New Zealand	Commonwealth of Independent States	ASEAN-China
Pakistan	Georgia	ASEAN-Japan
Peru	Kyrgyz Republic	Japan
Singapore	Ukraine	
Colombia	**Saudi Arabia**	
Andean Community	Gulf Cooperation Council	
Chile	Pan-Arab Free Trade Agreement	
Latin American Integration Association	**South Africa**	
Egypt	European Union	
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	European Free Trade Association	
European Union	Southern African Customs Union	
European Free Trade Association	Southern African Development Community	
Pan-Arab Free Trade Agreement		
Protocol on Trade Negotiations		
Turkey		

Note: This list of RTAs is based on agreements that were in force and notified to the WTO by June 2010. The inclusion of a preferential trade agreement as an RTA for the purpose of this analysis is based solely on its designation as such by the participating countries and should not be construed as an evaluation of any agreement's legal standing under GATT 1994 Article XXIV.
Source: WTO, Regional Trade Agreement Database

Table A-2: Import Shares by Sector

NAICS	Sector Description	U.S. Import Share on Average in U.S. FTAs	U.S. Import Share on Average in 15 Developing Countries	RTA Import Share on Average in 15 Developing Countries
111	Crop Production	48%	23%	30%
112	Animal Production	29%	11%	52%
113	Forestry and Logging	13%	4%	21%
114	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	10%	4%	45%
211	Oil and Gas Extraction	11%	2%	31%
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas)	17%	6%	39%
311	Food Manufacturing	26%	10%	38%
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	16%	10%	37%
313	Textile Mills	25%	3%	37%
314	Textile Product Mills	23%	5%	39%
315	Apparel Manufacturing	16%	2%	37%
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	20%	8%	33%
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	17%	7%	39%
322	Paper Manufacturing	31%	11%	34%
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	26%	15%	34%
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	32%	11%	38%
325	Chemical Manufacturing	29%	12%	34%
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	24%	7%	39%
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	14%	6%	40%
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	14%	3%	42%
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	26%	10%	35%
333	Machinery Manufacturing	34%	13%	31%
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	31%	10%	35%
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	24%	8%	36%
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	25%	14%	33%
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	20%	6%	37%
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	30%	12%	27%
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)	32%	26%	18%
910	Waste and Scrap	44%	27%	30%
920	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	52%	16%	31%

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